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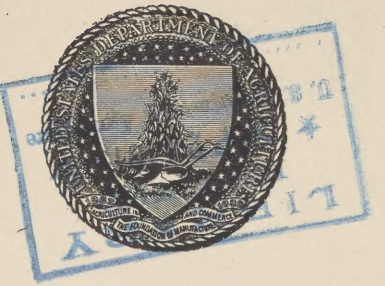






# SPECIAL NOTICE TO SOUTHERN CORN GROWERS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



# DRY AND CULL YOUR CORN

## KILL THE WEEVILS!

## Damp, Weevily, or Rotten Ears Lower Your Price

### WHEN FOR EARLY MARKET.

Husk in the field as soon as corn is mature and thoroughly dry.

Don't snap—unless snapped corn sells at a premium in your locality.

Don't top or strip; it lowers yield—topping by as much as 15 or 20 per cent.

Cull or pick out while husking all soft, moldy, or weevil-bored ears. Keep these out of your good corn. They lower your grade.

### FOR STORING ON THE FARM.

When not able to provide tight bins and fumigate, it may be better to follow the usual custom and snap, and store with the husks on.

Worm-eaten, bird-pecked, and otherwise damaged ears, and the nubbins should be culled from the sound, well-covered corn and kept separate for immediate use.

### DRY YOUR CORN.

After gathering and culling, put sound corn for market or winter use in an open but well-roofed crib until fairly dry.

Damp corn heats and molds and loses you money. Drying is especially necessary after a wet season.

Corn to be fed on the farm in a few weeks may, of course, be stored in any open crib with a good roof.

### FUMIGATE AND KILL WEEVILS.

If corn shows signs of weevils or moths when gathered or in the crib, move it to tight bins for fumigation.

See that bins are dry and thoroughly cleaned. Don't add new corn to old weevily corn.

Bisulphide of carbon will kill the weevils.

Don't waste time and money sprinkling salt, lime, or sulphur on the corn.

**Caution.**—Bisulphide must be handled with extreme care. Its fumes are highly inflammable. Keep all lights, lanterns, lighted matches, pipes, or cigars away from it and the building or bin where it is used.

Use 3 to 5 pounds of commercial bisulphide of carbon to each 100 bushels of corn.

Put the bisulphide in shallow pans or in rags or cotton over the surface of the corn in the bin. Immediately close the bin and make it as nearly air-tight as possible.

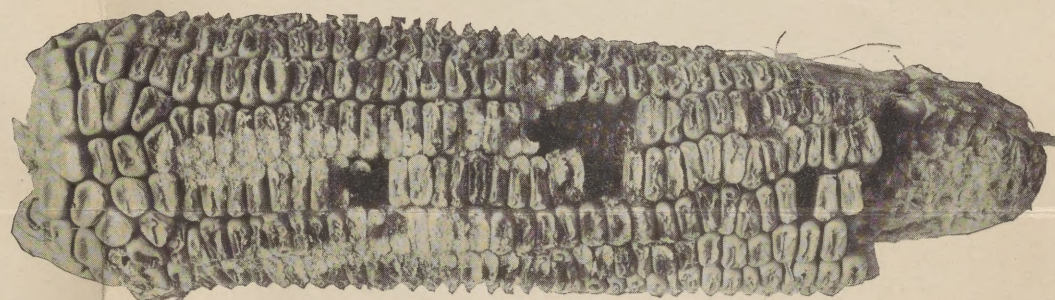
Keep the bin closed for at least 24 hours. Fumigation for 3 days is still better and will do no harm.

At the end of the fumigation open the bins and ventilate the corn.

Examine the fumigated corn; if thoroughly dry, the corn can be left in the bin.

Any corn stored in bins should be inspected frequently. If the corn is damp, it should be put into the open crib, or at least the bins should be left open and the corn frequently handled to prevent heating and molding.

### CULLING OR PICKING OUT BAD EARS SAVES YOU MONEY.



Don't try to sell this kind of ear. If it's fit to use at all, feed it on the farm.

### HOW TO PREPARE FOR MARKET.

When moving corn from the crib for shipment or when shelling for sale, pick out all damaged, moldy, or weevily ears.

Every bad ear culled out before sale helps you get a higher grading and well repays you in money for extra time and trouble.

Where shelled corn shows 10 per cent of damaged grains, your corn will be graded No. 5. Very few bad ears will bring your corn down to this grade or lower, and 15 per cent will bring it down to grade No. 6.

The more bad ears culled out the better your chances for a higher grade.

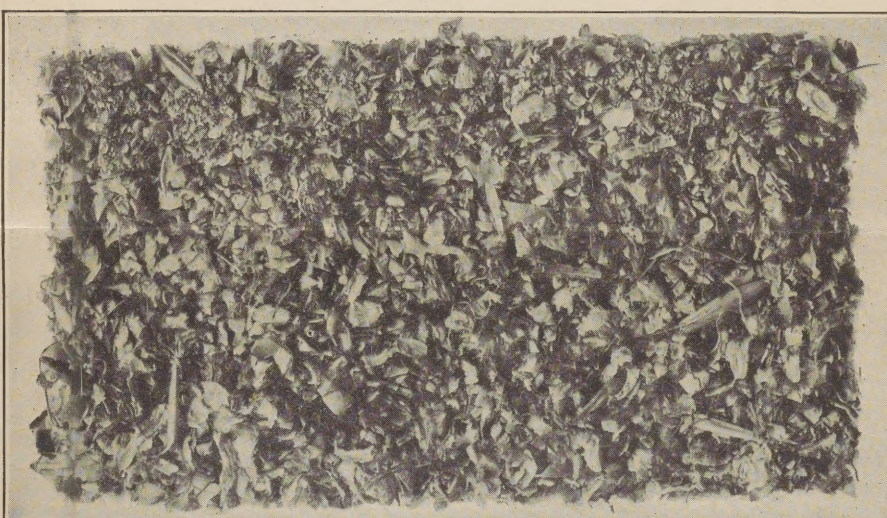
### SELL IN BULK WHEN YOU CAN.

Do not sack your corn if you can sell it with equal profit in bulk.

Some dealers handle only sacked corn, others only bulk. Meet the requirements of your dealer or local market.

If you ship shelled corn in bulk, see that the car is uniformly loaded. Where good and poor corn are to be shipped in the same car, see that they are properly separated by bulkheads. A mixture of good and poor corn will give a low grade for the entire car.

### HANDLING SHELLED CORN.



Such stuff as this should be sifted out. It lowers your grade.

Before shelling, pick out all damaged ears.

See that the corn is clean and uniform in quality and color, and free from weevils.

When shelled corn is badly broken or dirty, clean it over a No. 6 screen (6 wires to the inch each way). Use the screenings for poultry or other feed. Screenings are worth money, but lose you money if left in your market corn.

Where live weevils are present, shelled corn will not grade better than "sample." Therefore, clean all corn, whether broken or not, containing live weevil over a No. 6 screen.

Use only good sacks and sew them instead of merely tying up. Old or damaged sacks often mean resacking at destination.

Corn for sacking should be weighed, not measured. Each sack should contain 100, 112, or 140 pounds net, depending on the market to which it is to be shipped.

The Federal Food and Drugs Act requires that all sacks packed as above and shipped from one State to another should bear a plain and conspicuous statement of the quantity of contents in terms of weight or measure.

### GET A HIGH GRADE.

The official corn grades given below in condensed form show clearly how moisture, or damaged, broken, or dirty ears hurt the grade of your corn.

Sound corn that is wet, or dry corn that is damaged, dirty, or broken, gets its grade from its worst feature.

The table shows the money advantage—

(1) Of drying corn on the farm when reducing the moisture  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 per cent gives a higher grade.

(2) Of culling out as many damaged ears as possible.

(3) Of keeping out broken corn and dirt.

### OFFICIAL CORN GRADES.

(CONDENSED.)

GRADES.	LIMITS ALLOWED IN GRADES.			
WHITE, YELLOW, AND MIXED CORN.	MOISTURE.	DAMAGED CORN.	FOREIGN MATERIAL AND FINELY BROKEN CORN. <sup>1</sup>	"CRACKED" CORN.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
No. 1	14.0	2	1	2
No. 2	15.5	4	1	3
No. 3	17.5	6	2	4
No. 4	19.5	8	2	4
No. 5	21.5	10	3	5
No. 6	23.0	15	5	7
Sample	Not good enough for regular grades.			

<sup>1</sup>Small pieces of corn removed by sieve with round holes nine sixty-fourths inch in diameter classed as finely broken.

One-half of 1 per cent of heat-damaged kernels allowed in Grade No. 4, 1 per cent in No. 5, and 3 per cent in No. 6.

Color: At least 98 per cent white or 95 per cent yellow; otherwise will grade mixed.

Corn in first five grades must be sweet; No. 6 and sample may be musty or sour.

Corn not good enough for one of the six grades, or corn that is hot, heat-damaged, infested with live weevil, etc., shall be classed as sample grade.

### PICK SEED CORN IN THE FIELD.

The first step in growing good corn is the selection of good seed.

Select your seed corn in the field from the standing stalks as soon as mature.

See that ears are of uniform type in size, color, shape and depth of kernel, and position on stalk, and with well-projected husks to retard attacks by weevils.

Dry thoroughly in a dry room, store in tight paper-lined boxes, fumigate, then put in liberal supply of naphthalene or moth balls, and close tightly.

For Further Information Write to Your County Agent

OR TO

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.